

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

2 Jul 87

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i

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**GENERAL**

Li Peng Meets Environmental Delegation A 1
Correction to Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Gulf A 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Deng Said Considering Reprisals Against Japan D 1
[KYODO]
Commentary Accuses Japan of 'Creating Two Chinas' D 1
[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]
Japan Reports Seeing Soviet Ships in Sea of Japan D 2
No Official Japanese at 7 July Bridge Ceremony D 3
[AFP]
ROK President Accepts Democratic Proposal D 3
PRC Consulate General Opens in DPRK D 4
Olympic Committee Expresses Concern Over Violence D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Commentary Views Indochinese Refugee Problem E 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 25 Jun]
Zhang Jingfu at PRC-Australia Accord Signing E 2
Tian Jiyun Meets Visitors From Thailand 1 Jul E 3

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Deng Liqun Meets Israeli CP Delegation F 1
Bangladesh President Arrives for Visit 2 Jul F 1

EAST EUROPE

PRC Journal Reviews Zhao's East European Visit I 1
[Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 29 Jun]
Qiao Shi, Czechoslovak Party Study Group Confer I 3
Song Ping Meets Czechoslovak Party Delegation I 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Colombian Senate Leader Continues Visit; Meets Li J 1
Bolivian Congress Visit Continues; Talks With Geng J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Bo Yibo Stresses Reform on CPC Anniversary K 1

CHENG MING on Possible Hu Yaobang Comeback [Hong Kong 1 Jul]	K 5
CHENG MING Predicts Downfall of Deng Lique [Hong Kong 1 Jul]	K 11
CPC Propagandists on Initial Stage of Socialism	K 13
Loan System To Replace Grants for Students [CHINA DAILY 29 Jun]	K 14
Commentator Urges Discipline in Colleges [GUANGMING RIBAO 25 Jun]	K 15
GUANGMING RIBAO Report on College Discipline [25 Jun]	K 16
Yang Dezhi Urges Stronger PLA Party Branch Work [JIEFANGJUN BAO 15 Jun]	K 17
State Council Circular on 'Three Links' Policy	K 18
NPC, Xizang Leaders Visit Damaged Buddhist Temple	K 20

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangxi Leaders Attend Meeting on Party Deeds	O 1
Jiangxi's Wan Comments on Food Poisoning Incident	O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi Leaders Address Regional CPC Meeting	P 1
Henan Concludes Meeting of Advanced Party Branches	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou's Hu Speaks at Party Anniversary Gathering	Q 1
Sichuan Elects Zhao Ziyang to 13th Party Congress	Q 1
Xizang People's Congress Holds 3rd Plenary Meeting	Q 2
Yunnan Elects 13th Party Congress Delegates	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Xing Speaks at Meeting of Party Delegates [HEBEI RIBAO 19 Jun]	R 1
Hebei Advisory Commission Holds Plenary Session [HEBEI RIBAO 21 Jun]	R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Secretary's Article on Party Building	S 1
---	-----

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu's Li Ziqi Promotes Reform at Forum	T 1
Qinghai Leaders Attend CPC Anniversary Forum	T 1
Xinjiang Meeting Sums Up Party Rectification	T 1
Xinjiang's Song on Deng's Reform 'Thought'	T 2

TAIWAN

President Chiang Promulgates National Security Law	V 1
Li Huan Appointed KMT Secretary General	V 1

LI PENG MEETS ENVIRONMENTAL DELEGATION

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Li Peng met and gave a dinner for the delegation of [the] World Commission on Environment and Development led by Mr. Mansour Khalid, vice-chairman of the commission, here today at the Great Hall of the People.

With the approval of the United Nations General Assembly, the world commission was established in October, 1984. Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, is chairwoman.

The delegation is here to present to senior Chinese Government officials the commission's final report as a result of three years' study.

About 26 Chinese leaders from different ministries and commissions and some prominent environmental scientists and economists heard the report titled "Our Common Future" this morning.

The presentation is part of a continuing process which is taking the commission to many of the world's capitals to gather more support.

The delegation is leaving China on Friday for India.

CORRECTION TO FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON GULF

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "On Gulf, Israel, Vietnam, Korea," published in the 1 July China DAILY REPORT, page A 2, paragraph five, lines one and two:

...send warships to the Gulf to protect Iraqi [as received] oil tankers, the spokesman said... (supplying editorial notation)

DENG SAID CONSIDERING REPRISALS AGAINST JAPAN

OW011139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Hong Kong, July 1 KYODO -- China's top leader Deng Xiaoping has ordered possible reprisals against Japan if Tokyo sticks to its non-intervention stand over a court ruling awarding a Chinese-claimed student dormitory to Taiwan, a Hong Kong magazine reports.

CHENG MING, a Chinese-language monthly with well-connected sources in Beijing, says in its latest issue that Deng gave the instruction at a closed-door speech he delivered.

Deng complained about the Japanese court ruling in a meeting with a group of Japanese cabinet ministers last Sunday, pressing Tokyo to intervene in the court case through what he called "political settlement."

The source of Chinese displeasure is the ruling made by the Osaka High Court last February, awarding the Chinese-claimed Kokarkyo [Guanghua] student dormitory in Kyoto to Taiwan.

Beijing charges the ruling amounts to Japan's recognition of "Two Chinas" in a "judiciary form."

Deng was quoted by the CHENG MING as saying in his speech that China should consider fresh reprisals against Japan if the Japanese Government does not interfere in the Osaka court ruling.

Deng was said to have ordered the State Council to look into reprisals in the field of economic and technical cooperation with Japan.

Deng was believed to have already instructed the State Council to broaden China's economic ties apparently in a bid to lessen China's current lopsided economic reliance on Japan.

Eastern Europe, the European Community and Australia are among the areas where China is said to be pushing for closer economic ties.

Another Hong Kong-based magazine, THE NINETIES, also reported in its July issue that China is considering cancelling imports of large industrial plants from Japan or putting a major Sino-Japanese energy project in Bohai Bay on the hold.

COMMENTARY ACCUSES JAPAN OF 'CREATING TWO CHINAS'

HK261328 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1034 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Commentary by Yi Lan (0122 5663): "A Signal of Danger" -- ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- Not long ago, the memorial tablet to Zhou Enlai in Kyoto, Japan, was damaged with paint and hammers by extremists under the signboard of the "Society for the Study of Japanese-Chinese Issues." This is undoubtedly another anti-Chinese act. The tablet is just something used by trouble-makers to vent their anger. One can tell from the leaflet distributed that what these people are against is China and the Chinese people. Thus, this provocation has inevitably aroused the concern of Chinese at home and abroad.

This is not an isolated incident. Some Japanese have tried to create "two Chinas" by taking advantage of the Guanghua [Kokaryo] dormitory case, Japan's military spending has exceeded what is permitted by the country's Constitution, and a senior official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry has rudely commented on Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's remarks. The tablet was sabotaged against this background. Thus, it has inevitably alarmed people.

This provocation took place precisely on the eve of another ministerial meeting between China and Japan and when the Chinese people are preparing to mark the 50th Anniversary of the "7 July Incident." Can one fail to recognize this as a signal of danger?

Many years ago, the Japanese military invasion brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people and the peoples of various Asian countries. On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Japanese war against China, a few militarists in Japan carried out a succession of provocations. This is indeed infuriating.

What should be pointed out is that after the tablet was defaced, the Japanese authorities merely described the people involved as "brainless" and "ignorant." One is indeed surprised to hear this. By describing the anti-Chinese forces and militarists who have executed their long-prepared plot as "brainless" and "ignorant," they give one the impression that they are trying to cover up these peoples' real intentions. If the anti-Chinese forces and militarists in Japan were indeed a small and not well organized crowd of "brainless" and "ignorant" people, Sino-Japanese relations would not be darkened by shadows, as they are now.

One cannot deny that those who have defaced the tablet do not represent the majority of Japanese. However, one can neither describe the anti-Chinese forces in Japan as weak and without support. These people have been able to engineer incidents that are detrimental to Sino-Japanese friendship precisely because they have the support and tacit consent of some influential people.

It is known to all that the late Premier Zhou Enlai of China was a leader respected by the Chinese people. Thus, people are paying special attention to how the Japanese authorities will handle this case. However, one can tell for sure that the Chinese people's national feelings will be hurt if this case is concluded without definite results.

JAPAN REPORTS SEEING SOVIET SHIPS IN SEA OF JAPAN

OW301807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Naval presence in the Sea of Japan has taken on a new complexion with the appearance Tuesday for the first time together of a new class of cruiser and aircraft carrier.

A Japanese Navy antisubmarine patrol boat spotted four Soviet warships steaming northeastward today.

The four warships were the Kiev-class aircraft carrier Novorossiysk, the Kirov-class atomic-powered missile-carrying cruiser Frunze, and two other cruisers.

One of the two cruisers was reported to be the Kara class and the other one was said to be of the Kynda class.

Reports said that the Soviet warships were about 150 kilometers north of the Oki Island, Shimane Prefecture, at around 11:30 this morning.

This is the first time that the 37,100-ton Novorossiysk and the 22,000-ton Frunze have been seen in joint action near Japan, according to the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF).

The Novorossiysk, the largest Soviet warship, carries 13 vertical take-off and landing Forger planes and is armed with antisubmarine helicopter and ship-to-ship and ship-to-air missiles.

The Frunze is the first Soviet nuclear-powered surface ship armed with ship-to-ship and ship-to-air missiles, MSDF officials said.

NO OFFICIAL JAPANESE AT 7 JULY BRIDGE CEREMONY

HK020336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0324 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 2 (AFP) -- China has decided not to include Japanese officials at a ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war, a Chinese Government official said Thursday.

"Some Japanese friends in Beijing will attend the ceremony of July 7th but no one has been invited from the Japanese Embassy, Beijing Vice-mayor Chen Haosu told foreign and Chinese reporters at a briefing here Thursday.

The July 7th ceremony, which commemorates the start of a bloody eight-year Sino-Japanese war in 1937 that took millions of lives and left deep feelings of bitterness that continue to mar relations, coincides with a tense period in contacts between Beijing and Tokyo. [passage omitted]

The ceremony commemorating the July 7, 1937 incident at the Marco Polo Bridge will be attended by top-ranking Chinese leaders, said Mr Chen, who declined to indicate the names of those who had been chosen.

ROK PRESIDENT ACCEPTS DEMOCRATIC PROPOSAL

OW011226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, pressured by three weeks of sweeping protests and his handpicked successor No Tae-wu's threat, accepted today the democratic reforms proposal, foreign press reaching here reportd.

The eight-point proposal, put forward on Monday by No, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), calls for direct presidential election, a change from the current unpopular election system which favors the ruling party.

"The general public has an ardent desire to choose the president directly," said former General Chon, who came to power through a military coup in 1980.

No threatened to resign as chairman of the ruling party and reject his June 10 nomination as candidate for the presidential election if his proposal was not accepted.

PRC CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN DPRK

OW011752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, July 1 (XINHUA) -- China's Consulate General in Chongjin City, northeast Korea, opened officially today with the two countries hoping for everlasting friendship.

Consul General Xie Qihua called the opening of the Consulate General a matter of great significance and said that it will contribute to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the people of China and Korea.

The Chinese Consulate General in Chongjin was set up under an agreement signed by the two countries in November 1985.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VIOLENCE

OW271314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Nicosia, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Preparations for the 1988 Summer and Winter Olympic Games were discussed at a two-day meeting of the Association of European National Olympic Committees (AENOC) which ended here Friday.

The seminar expressed concern over the continued rioting in South Korea which might affect the 1988 games.

Kim Ok-chin, vice-president and secretary general of the 1988 games organising committee, assured the meeting that South Korea was "fully determined to prevent any incidents from taking place".

"All the necessary manpower, equipment and systems will be in place to provide maximum security, but with the minimum of inconvenience", he said.

Kim Ok-chin said the demonstrations in Seoul and several other South Korean cities were caused by domestic political issues which would be solved well in advance of the games.

A total of 107 representatives from 31 European countries and 11 international sports organisations attended the meeting. The Soviet Union, Turkey, Iceland and Albania were absent.

Representatives from the organising committees of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games and the 1988 Winter Olympic Games briefed the meeting about the preparations and arrangements to be provided during the two major sports festivals in the world.

Participants deplored sports violence, terrorism, the meddling of politics in sports and the ill-conceived professionalism which are the main problems facing the Olympic movement.

COMMENTARY VIEWS INDOCHINESE REFUGEE PROBLEM

HK270738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 87 p 6

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Aicheng (0491 1947 2052): "Wherein Lies the Key To Solving the Question of Indochinese Refugees?"]

[Text] At the 20th meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, one of the important topics discussed was the problem of Indochinese refugees. The meeting has specially issued a communique on this, expressing grave concern for the steady influx of refugees into ASEAN countries. These refugees have created serious economic, social, political, and security problems for these countries, Thailand and Malaysia in particular. On 21 June, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi returned to Bangkok after attending this meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers. Speaking to reporters at the airport, he pointed out that: "The problem of Indochinese refugees is related to the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia. If Vietnamese troops do not withdraw from Cambodia, the problem of Indochinese refugees can never be solved."

What he said is true. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia is the main reason for the steady outflow of refugees from Indochina. According to a report recently prepared by Thailand's Chulalongkorn University, the number of Cambodian refugees seeking refuge in Thailand reached 200,000 in the year immediately following the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in December 1979. The number of Cambodian refugees in Thailand has been growing since. Now, there are still 298,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand. These refugees have fled their country in order to escape from the aggressive war started by the Vietnamese. They simply cannot tolerate Vietnamese atrocities and their barbarous rule. Not long ago, during an information-gathering trip to refugee camps No 2 and 8 and the Greenhill refugee camp, this reporter learned that several hundred refugees flee the areas occupied by the Vietnamese each month. There is still a steady refugee outflow. In these camps, people who had just arrived from the Cambodian interior bitterly described the atrocities committed by the Vietnamese aggressors. They said: "The Vietnamese do not treat us as human beings." "Whenever they enter a village, they invariably loot and take away people." An elderly woman who had just escaped from an area in Battambang which is occupied by the Vietnamese told me that she had left her hometown because the Vietnamese had taken away all her grain and belongings and she could not live there. A young man in his early 20's told me that he had fled the country because he did not want to be rounded up by the Vietnamese for manual labor. A middle-aged man said that he could no longer tolerate the Vietnamese, who force him to build defense works for them and who did not allow him to rest even when he was ill.

Thailand is one of Cambodia's immediate neighbors. Out of humanitarian considerations, it has provided shelter for a vast number of Cambodian refugees. Its burden is very heavy. In an attempt to resettle the refugees, the Thai Government initiated a program in June 1980 for helping Cambodian refugees return to their hometowns and tried to help 9,000 of them return to Cambodia in that year. However, the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia were against this. Vietnamese troops have openly intruded into Thai territory and have frequently shelled the refugee camps in Thailand in order to force the camps to move toward the Thai interior. Since the beginning of this year, Vietnamese troops have shelled the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand three times, killing and injuring many refugees.

There are many Vietnamese among the Indochinese refugees. These Vietnamese have fled their country because Vietnam has been stubbornly pursuing an expansionist policy for a long time. [paragraph continues]

Men are drafted into the army to sustain its campaigns each year. As a result, the country's economy is in a mess and the people live in dire poverty. Having lost confidence in their leaders, the people flee their country in groups. According to a spokesman for the Office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees, the number of Vietnamese refugees fleeing their country is steadily increasing. In March this year, 2,531 Vietnamese refugees fled to various Southeast Asian countries by sea. Of them, 930 went to Thailand. According to a statistical survey, in the first 4 months of this year, 2,745 Vietnamese refugees went to Thailand, 1,300 more than in the first 4 months of last year. This shows that if the Vietnamese authorities do not put an end to their aggression against others but continue to stick to their expansionist policy, more Vietnamese will leave their country. Thus, the refugee problem can be solved only if Vietnam ends its war against Cambodia and lets its people live in peace by concentrating its efforts on its national economy and its people's livelihood.

To alleviate the pressure of the Indochinese refugees on them, Thailand and other ASEAN members have contacted other countries in the hope that they will accept more refugees. However, for various reasons, these countries can accept only a very limited number of refugees. To be sure, this is not the fundamental way to solve the refugee problem. Obviously, so long as Vietnam remains at war with Cambodia, Indochina and Southeast Asia will never become peaceful and more people will be forced by dreadful circumstances to leave their countries.

ZHANG JINGFU AT PRC-AUSTRALIA ACCORD SIGNING

OW291722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), Aluminium Smelters of Victoria Ltd of Australia and four other enterprises signed an agreement here today to jointly enlarge Bohai Aluminium Ltd Co.

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu attended the signing ceremony and met with Treasurer of Victoria State Government of Australia Robert Jully and other foreign guests.

Zhang Jingfu spoke highly of the cooperation between CITIC and Australian corporations. "You are highly efficient taking only two months to finish talks on such a big project, and it is no doubt that you will be completely successful."

Jully replied that it was a great honor for Aluminium Smelters of Victoria Ltd to take part in the project.

As we have cooperated with CITIC very well, he said, we talked over the project and signed the agreement quickly.

Also present at the signing ceremony were: Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and CITIC Chairman Rong Yiren; and Ross Garnaut, Australian ambassador to China.

The agreement was also signed by representatives of the other partners in the project from Hebei Provincial Metallurgical Industry Corporation, Qinghuangdao Municipal Land and Sea United Shipping Corporation, No 20 metallurgical construction company under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and Shortridge Ltd of Hong Kong.

CHI 2 Jul 87

E 3

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The Bohai Aluminium Ltd, Co. will be enlarged into an aluminium processing base, with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year. Its major products will include aluminium plate and foil. About 50 percent of its products will be exported.

With a total investment of nearly one billion yuan, the project is expected to be completed by 1990.

The Australian side has 25 percent of the shares, Shortridge Ltd. 18 percent, and CITIC 35.6 percent.

It is one of the largest Sino-foreign joint ventures to date, and will be one of the largest aluminium processing enterprises in Asia.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS VISITORS FROM THAILAND 1 JUL

OW01130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing July 1 (XINHUA). -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today a Thai delegation of auditors led by Auditor General Thawi Nun Phakdi.

DENG LIQUN MEETS ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

OW011414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here today a delegation from the Communist Party of Israel headed by General Secretary Meir Vilner.

The delegation arrived in China June 29 at the invitation of [the] CPC.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Liqun expressed welcome to the delegation's visit, saying that the current visit of the delegation marked the normalization of the relationship between CPC and the Communist Party of Israel.

Vilner said, the purpose of his visit is to normalize the relations between the two parties, adding that the Communist Party of Israel has always followed closely China's situation.

During the meeting, Deng Liqun also briefed the guests on China's current political and economic situation, while Vilner briefed Deng on the position of the Communist Party of Israel in supporting the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people.

After the meeting, Deng Liqun held a banquet in honor of Vilner and his party.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT 2 JUL

OW020950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian.

This is the Bangladesh president's fourth visit to China. He will confer with Chinese leaders on further development of bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

Accompanying him on the visit are the president's wife Raushan Ershad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport Kazi Zafar Ahmed and Minister of Foreign Affairs Humayun Rashid Chowdhury.

They were greeted at the airport by Wang Wei, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Jianying, Chinese ambassador to Bangladesh.

It was learned that President Li Xiannian will host a ceremony welcoming President Ershad and his wife at the plaza east to the Great Hall of the People here tomorrow morning.

PRC JOURNAL REVIEWS ZHAO'S EAST EUROPEAN VISIT

HK011235 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 26, 29 Jun 87 p 23

["Special Dispatch From Varna" by Ying Qian (2019 6197) and Wen Youren (2429 2589 0088): "Everlasting Friendship -- Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria"]

[Text] In front of the Provincial Party Committee Building of the famous seaside city of Varna in Bulgaria, the "Garden of Roses," in the square where red roses were blooming, tens of thousands of people chanted "friendship, peace" and waved the Chinese and Bulgarian national flags. Zhao Ziyang and his entourage festively sang and danced together with the Bulgarian masses. This scene of great joy seems to confirm the German saying: "With a good beginning, everything will go smoothly," which Zhao Ziyang quoted at the start of his visit to East European countries. At that time he used the saying to predict that his 5-nation visit would be a success.

After visiting Poland and the GDR, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, paid successive official friendly visits to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria from 11 to 21 June.

China has a traditional friendly relationship with these three countries. They are among the first group of countries which established diplomatic relations with new China immediately after its founding and had close and friendly relations with China in the 1950's. After a period of complications, in the last few years, China's relations with them have begun to develop rapidly. This year Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Lubomir Strougal, premier of Czechoslovakia; and Ferenc Havasi, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, visited China one after another. These high-level visits played a very important role in developing their relations with the Chinese party and state.

Like his visit to Poland and the GDR, Zhao Ziyang's visit to these three countries was also crowned with great successes. It has deepened mutual understanding, strengthened mutual confidence, and promoted cooperation, thus contributing to the safeguarding of world peace. Zhao Ziyang said: China's party-to-party and state-to-state friendly relations with these countries have entered a new stage of development.

During his visit, Zhao Ziyang held several sessions of talks with leaders of the three countries during which they informed each other on their own domestic situations and exchanged experiences in their socialist construction and reforms and views on international issues.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and Poland and the GDR, which he visited previously, "are concentrating their energies and efforts on socialist construction in light of their own actual conditions, making active explorations and taking various measures consistent with their national conditions to solve problems cropping up in the course of social and economic development." Zhao Ziyang said: "China and East European countries are facing many common problems in building and developing their own countries. The successes and problems as well as the experiences and lessons of various East European countries in their socialist construction and development merit our study and use for reference. We are willing to strengthen exchanges with all East European countries in this regard."

Leaders of the three countries also agreed that exchanging experiences in this regard was very useful.

Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak said: "Czechoslovakia is seeking new ways of developing socialism" and "reappraising and reforming all things not in keeping with the requirements of the times." "We hold that cooperating with all socialist states and studying and using their experiences is of particularly great significance." Hungarian leader Janos Kadar said: "We are facing similar problems in the course of socialist construction which need solutions." "Both sides can exchange experiences but as conditions differ, we should not copy each other's experiences mechanically."

Bulgarian leader Zhivkov said: "Bulgaria and China have common tasks and goals in building socialism and carrying out structural reforms. "The Bulgarian people are closely following China's reform and wish to share and learn from China's experience."

Apart from exchanging views on a wide range of issues with leaders of the three countries, Zhao Ziyang emphatically discussed the question of developing state and party relations among socialist states. The talks indicated that they shared the same views on the matter.

Zhao Ziyang said: "We maintain that the relations between different countries should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." "Similarly, the relations between different parties should follow the principle of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We hold that all countries, regardless of their social systems, be they big or small, and all parties, big or small, should follow these principles."

Zhao Ziyang stressed that we fully respect the domestic and foreign policies formulated by East European socialist countries in accordance with their national conditions and national interests. He said "Since our national conditions differ, it is only natural that there are some differences between us and some differing views on certain issues. However, they will not affect us in developing our relations and friendly cooperation." He stated that China will develop friendly and cooperative relations with East European socialist countries in an overall way and in accordance with the principle of mutual understanding, mutual respect, and mutual trust in political terms and of equality and mutual benefit in economic terms.

Husak said: "We maintain that the principle of equality and mutual benefit, mutual understanding, and mutual respect is the solid foundation for the smooth development of our relations." Kadar stated: "Developing the relations between our two parties and two countries on the basis of the principle of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect is our common wish."

In reviewing his 5-nation visit, Zhao Ziyang said: "During the visit, we deeply felt that the peoples of our host countries had very sincere feelings for the Chinese people." "The five countries all have a sincere wish to further develop friendly and cooperative relations with China in all fields of endeavor." "I wholeheartedly hope and firmly believe that our friendly and cooperative relations based on mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, and equality and mutual benefit will develop steadily and continuously."

Before the conclusion of the visit, Zhao Ziyang planted a pine tree in Varna. A Bulgarian friend asked: "What name will the pine be given?" The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "Call it Sino-Bulgarian Friendship." Then Zhao Ziyang said: "Evergreen." On 21 June, Zhao Ziyang left Varna for Pakistan for an official visit, bringing with him the friendship between China and East European socialist countries which is as evergreen as a pine tree that has experienced cold winters but never withered or fallen.

QIAO SHI, CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY STUDY GROUP CONFER

OW271944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1814 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a study group from the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The group was headed by Karel Kovar, alternate member and first deputy head of the Political and Organizational Department of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

SONG PING MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION

OW252032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, State Councillor and head of the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with here tonight a delegation from the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Karel Kovar, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee and First Deputy Minister of Political and Organizational Department.

The visitors arrived earlier today.

COLOMBIAN SENATE LEADER CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS LI

OW011408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met a delegation from the Colombian Senate led by its President Humberto Pelaez here today.

Reiterating China's consistent position on Central America, Li said China pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and abides by the five principles of peaceful coexistence in handling relations with other countries.

On Central American issues, he said, China adheres to the principle of respect for other countries' sovereignty and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

The Central American issues should be settled by the Central American peoples themselves, he added, and other countries should not interfere in their affairs.

There are also conflicts of interest among Third World countries, he said, adding that China stands for overcoming differences through negotiations in calmness.

On Latin American countries' debts, Li said China maintains that repayment should not affect the debtor countries' development and people's living standards while the creditor countries should reduce interest rates and relax terms of repayment.

Trade protectionism should be broken, he added.

While expressing satisfaction with political and economic cooperation between China and Colombia, Li said further expansion is necessary.

China appreciates Colombia's independent, non-aligned foreign policy and its important role in the Contadora Group and the Cartagena Group, he said.

Pelaez said the delegation's visit to China is aimed at further closing the relations between Colombia and China which are separated by great distances.

He also expressed the hope that relevant departments of the two countries will discuss possibilities of cooperation in handicraft industry.

Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, was present.

BOLIVIAN CONGRESS VISIT CONTINUES; TALKS WITH GENG

OW010808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, held talks with Julio Garrett Aillon, president of the National Congress of Bolivia, here today.

They exchanged views on bilateral relations, South-South cooperation and other issues.

BO YIBO STRESSES REFORM ON CPC ANNIVERSARY

OW012100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 1 Jul 87

["XINHUA Reporter's Interview With Comrade Bo Yibo on the 66th Founding Anniversary of the CPC: 'Reform Instills Vigor into the Party'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the occasion of the 66th founding anniversary of the CPC, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission, granted an interview to XINHUA reporters. Following is a full text of the questions and answers:

Question 1: It is the 66th anniversary of the CPC today. In your opinion, what is the best way to celebrate the party's birthday?

Answer: The 13th CPC National Congress, to be convened this year, will be a congress for reform. It will summarize the experience in implementing the line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially the policies of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, over the past 9 years to promote reform in all fields. The economic structural reform will be further intensified, and the reform of the political structure will be placed on the agenda of the party. The republication of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, "On Reform of the Party and State Leadership System," today is a very important ideological mobilization for the convocation of the 13th CPC National Congress. The congress will also bring younger members, or relatively younger members, into the party's central leadership. This, in fact, is also a reform, an organizational reform aimed at invigorating party and state organs and ensuring the continuity of the party's current policies. Therefore, reform will be the keynote of the 13th CPC National Congress. After the congress, reform will certainly be accelerated. It is in this light that I said at a forum a few days ago that the best way to commemorate the party's birthday this year is to promote the reform.

When a person observes his birthday, his relatives, friends, and children wish him longevity. When it comes to the birth of the party, we, as party members, of course sincerely wish that the party be full of vigor and vitality. When a person reaches the age of 60 or 70, he is not as vigorous as a young man in his 20's. However, the party is, after all, different from man. Take, for instance, the last 9 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened. An objective analysis shows that compared with the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," our party, at 66, is surely more vigorous and full of more vitality than when it was in its 40's or 50's. Reform has instilled vigor into our party. I think whoever wishes that the party forever retain its youthfulness will probably agree with me: Celebrate the party's birthday with action to promote the reform.

Question 2: You've just talked about the reform. Could you please elaborate further on the significance of the ongoing reform in the development of Chinese history?

Answer: Our party's 66-year history can be divided into the first 28 years and last 38 years.

The first 28 years is a history of New Democratic Revolution, during which we encountered defeats and setbacks. However, at the end we won a splendid victory and opened up a new era in Chinese history.

The last 38 years is a history of socialist construction. In the first 8 years of this period, our party led the people in rehabilitating the economy, continuing to perform the tasks left over from the Democratic Revolution, and thereafter carrying out the socialist construction and transformation. We did a down-to-earth and successful job during the 8 years. Later on, between 1957 and 1978, China's socialist construction advanced somewhat, but encountered serious setbacks. The decade of the "Cultural Revolution" especially inflicted catastrophic losses on the party, the state, and the people primarily because the party committed "leftist" errors in its guiding ideology, advocating "taking class struggle as the key link" politically and ignoring the development of productive forces, while setting unattainable economic goals against the objective law. However, in the 9 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central committee, our party has reestablished a correct Marxist line. As a result, the cause of the party is advancing vigorously, and the outlook of the entire nation is undergoing historic changes.

As the Zunyi Conference was a great turning point of our party in the period of New Democratic Revolution, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is our party's great turning point in the period of socialist construction. This has been borne out over the last 9 years. The line pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session is, on the one hand, the continuation of the correct line carried out by the party after the Zunyi Conference and during the Yanan Period and the early years after the founding of country, i.e., the inheritance of the four cardinal principles which the party has always upheld, and, on the other, the development of the party's correct lines in its history with new creation and substance, i.e., the general principles and policies of reform and opening to the outside world. There is a great difference before and after the implementation of the reform and open policies. Before reform and opening were introduced, it was lifeless everywhere, the masses of people were lethargic, and the economy was stagnated. Since the reform and open policies were carried out, the party and state have become prosperous, and the people have been smiling. Imagine who would expect such great changes occurring in China in a short period of 9 years: The gross national product doubled, the state revenue doubled, the people's livelihood improved considerably, and the overwhelming majority of the country's 1 billion people leading a well-off life as "the People of Li Suffer No Hunger and Cold" described by Mencius? Over the last 9 years, we have been fed and clothed, thanks to the reform. In the future, we will continue to rely on the reform to find enough to eat and wear, and live and work in peace and contentment, thereby gradually bringing into greater play the superiority of socialism and enhancing the appeal of the socialist system to the masses. By that time, our party will certainly be full of more vigor and vitality.

Now I shall answer your question regarding the significance of the reform in Chinese history. I think the reform is of great significance. The development of the productive forces and mobilization of the initiative of the masses hinges on the reform. Reform is also instrumental to bringing the superiority of socialism into full play and to enhancing the appeal of the socialist system to the masses. In short, we must rely on the reform to develop immature socialism in its initial stage into mature socialism. The outline of socialism with Chinese characteristics we are now building will become increasingly sharper under the process of the reform.

Here I would like to especially point out that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the chief architect of China's reform. Marxism teaches that a great and progressive reform needs giants and inevitably takes place in an era of giants. As the great practice of China's New Democratic Revolution produced giants with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative, the great practice of socialist construction and reform engaged by China's 1 billion people today have produced giants represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In considering a problem Comrade Xiaoping has always proceeded from China's reality and from the need of developing the country's present productive forces.

He understands the people's feelings. To overcome through reform the defects of the economic and political systems, which fetter China's present productive forces, will give vitality to the national economy. China's success in its socialist modernization drive will also be a contribution to the world.

Question 3: The reform of the political structure has already been placed on the agenda. What do you think are the main goals and contents of the political structural reform?

Answer: The political and economic structural reforms should promote each other. If we do not carry out, or successfully carry out the political reform we will not be able to intensify the economic reform and consolidate the achievements already made, thus impeding the development of the productive forces and the socialist modernization drive.

Our political structural reform, which actually started at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, covers such areas as abolition of the rural people's commune system, streamlining of the administration, discontinuation of tenure for cadres' leading posts, and promotion of younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech made in August 1980, which has been republished today, should be a guiding document on the political reform. The speech analyzes the major defects in the current political structure, expounds the urgency and necessity of the political structural reform, and outlines the major tasks and general direction of the political reform. How should the reform be carried out? This is a question being studied and discussed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other central leading comrades. A large number of party member-cadres have shown a keen interest in this major issue, and some have offered good suggestions. The main goals of the political reform can be primarily summarized as the following three points:

First, it is to increase the vitality of the party and government organs. Thinking should not be ossified, and new things should be viewed with a fresh mind. Therefore, the crux is to promote younger cadres to leading positions. I have already discussed this point.

Second, it is to raise work efficiency and combat bureaucracy in a true sense.

Third, it is to fully mobilize the initiative of the people in all walks of life and at the grassroots level.

In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to separate the functions of the party from those of the government and solve the problem of strengthening and effectively exercising party leadership; to relegate power to lower levels and solve the problems concerning the relationships between the central and local governments and concerning relegation of power to lower levels by local governments; to carry out administrative reform and combat bureaucracy; to reform the functionary managerial system and promote young cadres with both political integrity and professional competence; and to intensify the building of socialist democracy and the legal system and the supervision of upper levels by lower levels, thus gradually transforming the country from one ruled by man to one ruled by the law. In general, there should also be the main contents of the political reform.

In carrying out the political structural reform, it is necessary to give expression to democracy and to respect and protect the people's democratic rights.

It is also necessary to listen to the opinions and demands of the masses so as to ensure the supervision of party and government officials at various levels by the rank and file, both inside and outside the party. Ours is socialist democracy. We can't copy Western democracy with its bicameralism, multiparty system, and separation of power among legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Our democracy is practiced in a guided and orderly manner. It is necessary to combine democracy with dictatorship and promotion of democracy with building of the legal system to ensure stability and unity. A resolution that has been adopted by a collective after democratic discussions must be promptly carried out without obstruction. Such is our strong point, so is the stress on ideals and observance of discipline. It merits our keen attention that in making the reform, it is necessary to overcome various drawbacks in the current system while continuing to display our strong points which should by no means be abandoned. To summarize, the reform is aimed at developing the social productive forces and continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standards. The overall objective of the political structural reform is to help consolidate the socialist system and the party's leadership and develop the productive forces under the socialist system led by the party.

Question 4: As a veteran party member, how do you assess the promotion of younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres and the reform of the managerial system of cadres? What role should veteran comrades play in this aspect?

Answer: In recent years, the party has done tremendous work and scored notable achievements in promoting younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres. This is an important measure to reform the cadres' managerial system and achieve the succession over the old by the new with echelons of cadres in different age groups.

During the early years after the founding of the country, most of our cadres at the central level were in their 50's and officials of various central departments and provinces were generally in their 30's or 40's. At that time, the rank and file of cadres were relatively young and energetic, and they worked with full vigor. Due to various reasons, later on, especially during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution," time and a whole generation of people were wasted; and the work and study were delayed. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the veteran cadres were rehabilitated, which was a blessing to the objective needs. However, the aging of leading cadres gradually became a serious problem. Shortly after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, Comrades Xiaoping and Chen Yun pointed out the severity of the problem and called for promoting younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres. They said unless this problem is properly solved, we will not have the successors to ensure the victory of our cause, and will make a major historical blunder.

Of the four requirements for promoting cadres, political integrity should come first. In my opinion, this means faithfulness in implementing the line adopted by the party at the 3rd Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, as well as various current policies, and dedication to serving the people wholeheartedly and selflessly. In addition, it also calls for leadership talent acknowledged by the masses, enterprising spirit, and outstanding work performance.

In promoting cadres, we should select people from all corners of the country. In other words, we must avoid exclusiveness and refrain from practicing factionalism and nepotism and giving preferential treatment to people with special connections. We must recruit people with all possible means and appoint them on their merits. As an old Chinese saying goes, "personal background should not be considered in appointing or removing a person."

Cadres should be able to work at higher or lower levels as required. "People with talent should go up, and people without talent should come down." To be able to work at higher or lower levels as required is a frequently stressed principle of the party, a principle that is not easy to observe. Quite a few localities and departments often pay lip service to this principle, or have it written down in documents; but in reality, it is totally different. Once a person has worked at a higher level job, he will never come down. In my opinion, not only cadres who are derelict in their duty, but also those who are incompetent should be removed without delay. Except for those who are improperly assigned to jobs not suitable for their specialty and who need to be transferred to other leading posts to make use of their talent, cadres who make serious mistakes or are incompetent should not be gratuitously transferred from one leading post to another at the same level. If a cadre is obviously incompetent at one leading post, how can he suddenly become competent at another? As far as such cadres are concerned, it is necessary to demote them or assign them to other jobs in general. Those who are demoted should have their pay reduced.

At the suggestion of Comrade Xiaoping, advisory commissions have been set up at the central, as well as the provincial and municipal, levels.

This is a necessary transition from lifelong tenure for cadres' leading posts to the retirement system. We have chosen this form of transition in order to gradually rejuvenate cadres at the leadership level.

The key to rejuvenating cadres at the leadership level lies in veteran comrades who must keep in heart the overall interests and play an exemplary role with an open mind. To help rejuvenate cadres will be an important contribution that veteran comrades can finally make to the cause of the revolution. What a veteran party member has done throughout his life is nothing but enabling the party's cause to grow and flourish, setting up a system for promoting the productive forces for the whole nation and our future generations, opening up a road for developing social productive forces, and training one group after another of successors to walk this road. We should be happy to see that there are successors to the cause of the party. It is the utmost sacred duty of veteran comrades, as well as the breadth of vision that the Communists must have, to support new leading bodies and select and train young and middle-aged cadres.

CHENG MING ON POSSIBLE HU YAOBANG COMEBACK

HK011500 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 117, 1 Jul 87 pp 6-8

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "There Is Hope for Hu Yaobang To Stage a Comeback" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] Since mid-April, Deng Xiaoping has definitely and conspicuously supported Zhao Ziyang. The situation has therefore been changed. The conservative forces have suffered a setback. The shock resulting from overthrowing Hu severely damaged Deng Xiaoping's prestige. He believes that supporting Hu again is a way for restoring his prestige.... On the eve of the 13th Congress, the struggle between the two factions in terms of personnel arrangements will become increasingly acute. But the reform line might continue to gain the upper hand -- this is the political background and basis for Hu Yaobang gaining important leadership posts again at the 13th Congress.

After the fall of Hu Yaobang, many people thought that this was the end of his officialdom, and that there would be no hope for him to stage a comeback. [paragraph continues]

Some other people believed that he might follow Hua Guofeng's footsteps, who had been gradually demoted step by step. However, according to reports from the higher levels of the CPC, political conditions for Hu Yaobang might have changed. Those senior cadres, who had originally thought that Hu might be driven out from the Political Bureau Standing Committee at the 13th Congress, said that they had to reconsider their prediction.

What are the reports from the higher levels?

Two Long Private Talks Between Deng and Hu [subhead]

The first report: Recently Deng Xiaoping had two long private talks with Hu Yaobang, listening to Hu's opinions on the personnel arrangements at the 13th Congress. Hu reiterated his views that the principle of making the cadre corps more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent should be maintained, and that the 13th Congress should mainly solve this problem. Deng Xiaoping agreed with Hu's views and said: If we only rely on those existing theories and knowledge, problems will inevitably arise in the course of leading the modernization program. The report also revealed: In the process of the talks, Deng was in a very good mood. It seemed as if he had never done anything to force Hu Yaobang to resign. Hu Yaobang was in a happy mood after the talks. Deng also told Hu: "Take more rest."

Zhao Ziyang Called on Hu Yaobang Before Visiting Eastern Europe [subhead]

The second report: Before visiting the five East European countries, Zhao Ziyang had a special and long talk with Hu Yaobang, listening to Hu's views on his visit. Zhao told Hu: You are the most qualified to handle these matters. In the past, there were some conflicts between Zhao and Hu. It was mainly because Hu had meddled too much in the work of the State Council headed by Zhao. However, Hu and Zhao stand on the same line.

The third report: Originally, Hu did not intend to attend an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau held on 13 May. He later attended the meeting at the earnest invitation of Zhao Ziyang. Peng Zhen was not present. Wang Zhen was present at the first part of the meeting, but absent at second part.

The fourth report: Deng Xiaoping spoke at the meeting. He stressed that one should not pay attention to Hu Yaobang's shortcomings alone, his merits should also be taken into consideration.

Hu Will Not Lose His Position as Member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee [subhead]

Based on an analysis of the most recent signs, a number of senior cadres have given up their former views on the political fate of Hu Yaobang.

1. Hu will not lose his post as member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee at the 13th Congress.
2. Besides the post of member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, Hu might concurrently take up a new post.

Some people again talk about the issue of the successor to the chairman of the Central Military Commission. They believe that if Deng Xiaoping still retains his post as chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, he might let Hu Yaobang take up the post of chairman of the Military Commission. But some senior cadres have ruled out such a possibility because of the same reason: The generals do not have good opinion of Hu.

Why Does Deng Xiaoping Change His Attitude From Demoting to Supporting Hu Again?
[subhead]

Whatever happens, there is a great possibility that Hu Yaobang might stage a comeback. The so-called comeback does not mean holding an empty post as he is doing now. He will have certain power again.

Why does Deng Xiaoping change his attitude from demoting to supporting Hu again?

According to friends who have indirect connections with Deng, the reasons for Deng's change in attitude toward Hu are complicated.

1. Through various channels including family members, bodyguards, newspapers, "internal reference" groups of news agencies, Deng's office, and so on, Deng has come to know that the act of overthrowing Hu did not enjoy popular support, and that it is difficult to carry out the movement to oppose bourgeois liberalization through to the end. Deng's prestige has been severely damaged because of all this. Zhao's office has also received many letters from the masses, wanting Hu to come back at the 13th Congress. Zhao Ziyang has reported all these to Deng. Deng's image abroad has also been greatly hampered. The signed letters by scholars of Chinese origin, well-known personages and Chinese students abroad, and articles by newspapers and magazines in Hong Kong have reflected their discontent with Deng. Deng has felt shocked and uneasy about this. He believe that supporting Hu again is an indispensable method for restoring his prestige.

The Act of Overthrowing Hu by the Diehards Has Aroused Deng's Vigilance [subhead]

2. A vicious circle has aroused Deng Xiaoping's vigilance. The starting point of the circle was when the diehards intended to overthrow Hu, and later Deng turned to them (to demote Hu). After that, the diehards further leaned to the left, and the old-man party and the advisory commission snatched considerable power (including the great power for controlling public opinion). After the fall of Hu, the second circle began. The diehards vigorously criticized Hu. If Deng turned a deaf ear to this, the diehards might further snatch power, and make Deng Xiaoping a mere figurehead. They are now at the starting point of the second circle. Deng Xiaoping cannot but make a reaction to the challenge he is facing.

3. The campaign to oppose bourgeois liberalization and its magnification have adversely affected economic life, and the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. After the fall of Hu, foreigners in general came to realize that China's political line of opening up to the outside world was represented by Hu rather than by Deng. Overthrowing Hu was tantamount to negating opening up and reform. Therefore, foreign businessmen took a wait-and-see attitude, foreign capital drastically decreased, and there was a shortage of foreign exchange. [paragraph continues]

Deng has been puzzled by various kinds of economic difficulties. Under such circumstances, this pragmatic politician cannot but reconsider the problem of Hu Yaobang.

The incident of overthrowing Hu was a product of the aggravation by the leftist catastrophe. When the leftist catastrophe is placed under pressure, it will be possible for Hu Yaobang to stage a comeback.

Six Meetings and a Series of Struggles [subhead]

From January to May this year, the struggle between the diehards and the reformists ran through the six meetings. In the struggles, the two factions sometimes advanced and sometimes retreated. But the general trends are: The ultra-leftist line, which formerly gained an absolute upper hand, is now declining. The reformists transformed their inferiority, and have gotten a firm foothold.

On 16 January, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau decided to oppose bourgeois liberalization and overthrow Hu.

At a meeting attended by directors of propaganda held by the Central Propaganda Department in mid-March, Zhao Ziyang openly challenged Deng Liqun. In his speech, Zhao stressed designating the limits on opposing bourgeois liberalization, and avoiding magnifying this program. Deng Liqun and his like complained that those who oppose capitalism were criticized, but those who pursued capitalism were not.

On 6 - 12 April, a forum was jointly held in Hebei's Zhuoxian county by HONGQI, GUANGMING RIBAO, WENYI LILUN YU PIPING [LITERATURE AND ART THEORIES AND CRITICISM] (led by Chen Yong) on soliciting contributions, and discussing mass criticism in theories. The meeting was presided over by He Jingzhi.

On 27 - 29 April, a forum attended by some theoretical workers from universities and colleges was held by the State Educational Commission (Chairman Li Peng). Xiong Fu from HONGQI gave a speech, criticizing the new viewpoints in the theoretical field established over years. The speech was full of ultraleftist theories.

Zhao Ziyang Criticized Xiong Fu, Deng Liqun and Xu Weicheng [subhead]

On 13 May, a propaganda work meeting (propaganda, theories, journalist, party schools, and cadre meeting), and an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau were simultaneously held. Zhao Ziyang delivered a speech at the propaganda meeting, criticizing Xiong Fu's theories and viewpoints. This 60-minute meeting was later approved by the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau.

The enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau was a meeting in which the reformists and the conservatives had a showdown. At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang stressed that the guiding principle of reform and opening up could not be changed. With his spearhead of attack centering on the view of Xu Weicheng, close follower of Deng Liqun and deputy secretary of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, that "the work of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee is a half step faster than the central authorities," Zhao Ziyang stressed that a half a step faster or slower would not do, and that it was necessary to keep in line with the central authorities. We should adhere to reform and opening up to the outside world. We should persist in opposing bourgeois liberalization. In the meantime, we should oppose ossification. This was our party's current central and primary task.

Hu Qiaomu Retorted, But Was Refuted Again By Zhao [subhead]

Zhao Ziyang mockingly told Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun: We should organize forces and our contingents to study new tasks and new theories. We should on no account carry out the struggle of mass criticism!

Hu Qiaomu retorted then and there: We should stick to the basic theories of Marxism!

Zhao Ziyang refuted him immediately: We should stick to the basic theories. But, at present we should solve practical problems. "Practice is the sole criterion for testing the truth" was affirmed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should make great efforts to organize our contingents to conscientiously study practical problems that should be solved. Does sticking to the basic theories of Marxism mean that the whole country must together study "anti-duhring?"

Zhao Asked Bo Yibo Not To Act Recklessly in Public [subhead]

Apart from refuting Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun there and then, Zhao also told Bo Yibo in public: While making preparations for the 13th Congress, we should effectively implement Comrade Xiaoping's instructions (the delegates should mainly consist of middle-aged and young party members).

Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun also delivered speeches one after another. They stated that they agreed with Zhao Ziyang's "60-minute speech" and his other opinions.

The two meetings on 13 May were held by Zhao Ziyang under the instructions of Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping demanded that the momentum of using "leftist" stuffs to oppose rightist ideology be changed. Zhao Ziyang did precisely so. Through the promulgation of Document No. 4 and the struggle with the stubborn ultraleftist faction at the two meetings mentioned above, Zhao Ziyang has established for himself an image of a reformist, which has never been so marked as now.

Deng Held Separate Talks With Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo and Wang Zhen, and the Issue of Retirement Was Mentioned [subhead]

During that period, Deng Xiaoping also personally did the work among the diehards. In mid-May, Deng Xiaoping held a special talk with Peng Zhen. Deng told Peng: After the end of the NPC session, let the State Concil and Secretariat handle other matters. What he meant was that Peng Zhen should not meddle in the reform and opening up. During the talks, Deng also told Peng of his intention to withdraw from the Political Bureau.

After that, Deng Xiaoping also held long talks with Bo Yibo and Wang Zhen. Bo Yibo reported to Deng the preparations for the 13th Congress. Deng Xiaoping told Bo Yibo that the percentage of middle-aged and young delegates should be increased. He added: "I have decided to withdraw from the Political Bureau Standing Committee." Bo Yibo said: "The delegates will not agree. Why should you retire?" Deng Xiaoping replied: "It does not matter whether the delegates agree or not. Anyway, I have decided to withdraw." Wang Zhen continued: "If Comrade Xiaoping intends to withdraw, I will raise my two hands to express my disapproval. Deng Xiaoping asked Wang Zhen jokingly: "I have decided to withdraw from the Political Bureau Standing Committee at the 13th Congress. [paragraph continues]

What are you going to do?" Wang Zhen did not answer the question directly. He only repeated what he had said: "If Comrade Xiaoping intends to withdraw, I will raise my two hands to express my disapproval."

Deng's Long Talk with Zhao and Wan [subhead]

Prior to his East European tour, together with Wan Li, Zhao Ziyang once again had a long talk with Deng Xiaoping. Wan Li said: The momentum of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is so great and its scope is so wide, this is tantamount to negation of the line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Wan Li also talked to Deng about some problems relating to the economy being smashed by the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Zhao Ziyang was offended by what Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun and Peng Zeng did. He said: If there are two different views at the higher level, it is impossible to act in unison at the lower level; the State Council and the Secretariat are not singing the same tune. Deng Xiaoping said: Things of the right can be quickly controlled but it is not easy to control those of the "left;" things of the "left" are still finding big support in our party; if we combat bourgeois liberalization alone and do not combat ossified views, we can hardly fight against bourgeois liberalization well; this principle must be stressed; we were put at a disadvantage a few years ago just because we did not emphasize this principle.

Wan Li said: Some comrades in our party are very active when combating the right, but they are not so active when opposing the "left." Deng Xiaoping said: "Opposing ossified views means opposing their theories, they naturally cannot work energetically." "We cannot turn back the wheel of reform and opening up. When problems arise we must sum up and discuss them. Turning the clock back is impractical."

Interesting Remarks at an Inner-Party-Life Meeting of the Central Advisory Commission [subhead]

At present the political situation in China remains very complex, but as long as the side can obtain the support of the strongman Deng Xiaoping, it can certainly win. Since mid-April, the political situation in China has changed and the diehard has suffered setbacks just because Deng Xiaoping is supporting Zhao Ziyang steadfastly and vigorously. Prior to the 13th National Party Congress, the wrestling between the two factions on change of personnel will be more and more fierce, but the reformist line will still get the upper hand. This is the political background and foundation with which Hu Yaobang will be assigned an important leading post at the 13th National Party Congress. There will be no problem that Hu Yaobang will at least remain a member of the CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee (not as now, with only a false reputation), unless something unexpected happens in China's political situation.

Following the enlarged meeting of the CPC Political Bureau on 13 May, members of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee held an inner-party-life meeting. At the meeting, many members were discontented with the development of the situation; some said that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization proceeded superficially, with much said but little done.

The meeting was presided over by Li Hong, deputy secretary-general of its Standing Committee, and Secretary-General Rong Gaotang delivered a speech. He hoped the elder comrades would brace up and make new contributions to the four modernizations. When some members said they are still in good health and asked to return to the first line, Rong Gaotang joked and said: [paragraph continues]

Even Comrade Xiaoping is prepared to withdraw from the first line at the 13th National Party Congress; now that we have already withdrawn, there is no need to return to the first front; if all of us can enjoy a happy old age and bring up our grandchildren well, we also do our duty for the four modernizations.

Eyebrow Party and Beard Party, Their Good Times Do Not Last Long [subhead]

What happened at the inner-party-life meeting shows from one side that the elder party and the Advisory Commission party still have power in hand, but they are no longer unscrupulous as they were a few months ago.

Some people in Beijing political circles have talked about a parable and said: "In those years the pigtail party attempted to restore their dethroned monarch and now the eyebrow party (because Bo Yibo has a pair of long eyebrows) and the beard party also attempt to stage a come-back. However, the restoration launched by the pigtail party lasted merely 100 days and the days of the eyebrow party and the beard party will not last longer."

CHENG MING PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF DENG LIQUN

HK010915 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 117, 1 Jul 87 p 3

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "Deng Xiaoping Criticizes Deng Liqun"]

[Text] Over the past half year, Deng Liqun has jumped up and down stirring up trouble, with no effort spared in bringing Hu down and fighting bourgeois liberalization. But he has at last come to grief again. This time it is not Hu Yaobang but Deng Xiaoping that makes him the center of public attention.

What Is Said in Criticizing Deng Liqun Is Partially Made Public [subhead]

Around 10 June, old Deng made an appointment with "junior Deng" and had a talk with him alone. With "junior Deng's" "leftist" words and speeches and actions in enlarging the campaign against bourgeois liberalization over a period of time in mind, old Deng made criticisms, which may be summed up in one line as:

"What you have said is not conducive to reform and openness."

What Deng Xiaoping said was made public in a notification to the members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, the secretaries of the Secretariat and some important ministries and commissions (this circle not being large). Deng Liqun was greatly upset over this. Peng Zhen, Hu Qiaomu, and others also felt dissatisfied.

Deng Liqun Is Active Carrying Out Underground Activities and Making Outwardly Insignificant Moves [subhead]

A routine meeting of the Political Bureau did not allow Deng Liqun's attendance (in the role of a secretary of the Secretariat). This was another telling blow to Deng Liqun.

But those reformists in the know felt quite pleased. Some even dined out, clinking glasses in celebration.

After the downfall of Hu, Deng Liqun treated Zhao Ziyang as the main enemy. At the national conference of propaganda department heads, he openly stood up to Zhao.

Since his name was dropped from the preparatory group for the 13th National Party Congress (and replaced by that of Qiao Shi), he has been filled with greater hatred for Zhao, because he considered this an outwardly insignificant move on Zhao's part. Since then, he has been unusually active in carrying out underground activities. He has called many times at the homes of Hu Qiaomu, Bo Yibo, Wang Zhen, and others, styling himself now as a "secretary in name only."

A Disturbance Arising From A RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [subhead]

He felt greatly dissatisfied with some statements of an "antileftist" slant published in RENMIN RIBAO. Once, he personally altered an editorial, preparing to publish it in the 28 May issue of RENMIN RIBAO, but it was delayed. It was said that at that time, Zhao Ziyang, smelling a rat, made a break with the routine checking of RENMIN RIBAO. After he saw the editorial, he ordered that it not be published. Deng felt very angry over this, making a telephone call to Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of Beijing Municipal party committee and editor of BEIJING RIBAO, with the request that the editorial be published in BEIJING RIBAO. But on learning what was what, Xu did not dare to publish it.

The Editorial of a Hong Kong "Leftist Newspaper" Also Irks Deng Liqun [subhead]

On 1 June, a Hong Kong "leftist newspaper" carried an editorial criticizing the "left." Deng Liqun felt unusually indignant over this, calling the central Propaganda Department to ask: "Who edited it?" The people of the central Propaganda Department said: "No one edited it." This action of Deng Liqun's pointed to his great suspicions.

When Zhao Ziyang was away on his visit to five East European countries, Deng Liqun seized the opportunity to stage a fierce counterattack against Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li -- at the instigation of Hu Qiaomu. He used the XINHUA news agency, under his control, to distribute articles and criticize the style of cadres of various commissions and ministries of the State Council for their laxity in discipline (showing up late for work).

Deng Liqun Finds Fault With the State Council [subhead]

Wan Li was quite dissatisfied with Deng Liqun's actions. At a Council evening get-together, regarding the report carried on 16 June by the XINHUA news agency entitled "How Many in Central State Organs Are Late for Work?" Wan Li said: Communists are not afraid of being criticized. With the style marked by lack of discipline in mind, various ministries and commissions must review their own work, no matter what the source of criticism. At the meeting, four ministry and commission leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the article distributed by the XINHUA news agency. A vice minister said: This criticism is in great part incompatible with the actual conditions of our ministry, and has given rise to great ideological chaos there.

Five days later, the XINHUA news agency again published a report on the matter of work attendance involving central organs. The report said something about an obvious improvement in the situation marked by lax discipline. Those in the know said that the current attack launched by Deng Liqun was a clumsy sleight-of-hand.

His Downfall at the 13th National Party Congress Is Predicted [subhead]

A friend in Beijing with connections with high-ranking leaders said to this reporter: Deng Xiaoping's criticism of Deng Liqun is a source of great satisfaction to people. He was sure that Deng Liqun would fall at the 13th National Party Congress. May this come true! God be thanked!

CPC PROPAGANDISTS ON INITIAL STAGE OF SOCIALISM

OW012313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0633 GMT 29 Jun 87

[By reporter Zhao Huazhou]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- At a discussion meeting, dozens of theoreticians and journalists in the capital said that in order to meet the needs in carrying out reform and construction, we must intensify our study on the initial stage of socialism, and popularize the theories with regard to this stage of socialism so that these theories will be well understood by the broad masses of cadres and people.

This meeting was held by the Theoretical Bureau of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee on 25 and 26 June to discuss the significant meaning in strengthening the study of and carrying out propaganda work on the theories concerning the initial stage of socialism; review the situation in the past several months in the fields of theoretical study and journalism in carrying out propaganda work and studying this issue; and introduce the experience of the writers of classic works in this regard and the experience of other socialist nations on this issue in the course of developing socialism in their own countries. The meeting also analyzed the definitions, basic characteristics, and principal contradictions in the initial stage of socialism, and discussed why we must further intensify our theoretical study and carry out propaganda work on this issue.

Those who attended the meeting held that theories on the initial stage of socialism have recently aroused widespread interest throughout the country. This fully indicates that this is not only a theoretical issue, but also a practical one. To acknowledge the fact that China is now in the initial stage of socialism constitutes the basic point of all our work and the objective basis for our party to formulate its line, principles, and policies at the present time. Only by correctly realizing the specific stage of socialism that China is now in will it be possible for us to fully understand and firmly adhere to the line in force since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the two basic points of the line, to eliminate interference from the "left" and from the right, and to effectively build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The comrades attending the meeting pointed out that the inference on the initial stage of socialism consists of two parts -- social nature and the level of development in a socialist society. So far as social nature is concerned, it is a basic fact that China has already established its socialist system. So far as the level of development is concerned, China's socialism still remains in the initial stage of immaturity and imperfection.

In analyzing the issue of "immaturity and imperfection," the comrades attending the meeting said that not only must we recognize the immaturity and imperfection in the relations of production, the superstructure, and other spheres, but we must also recognize the fact that our productivity is still fairly backward. This is something of decisive significance.

In their speeches, the comrades attending the meeting especially stressed the protracted nature of the initial stage of socialism. They said: To realize this point is of great importance to either reform or construction. It can help us remain sober-minded at all times and become ideologically prepared to work hard over a protracted period of time.

Many comrades held that right now, our theoretical study on the initial stage of socialism is still preliminary. We must do a great deal of work in exposing the essence of this stage of socialism and studying the law governing this stage. We must also strengthen our propaganda work in this respect. On the question of how to strengthen the study and the propaganda work on the initial stage of socialism, many comrades said: The study of the works of Marx and Engels on scientific socialism is of great importance. To learn from the experience of other socialist nations in this regard is also necessary. However, the most important thing is to proceed from the actual conditions in China. Therefore, we must earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and sum up our own experience in building socialism over the past 30 some years, particularly our fresh experience in this respect since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

LOAN SYSTEM TO REPLACE GRANTS FOR STUDENTS

HK290913 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Jun 87 p 3

[By staff reporter Wu Xue]

[Text] Chinese students entering universities and colleges this summer may find the "iron rice bowl" practice of free living expenses and tuition replaced by a new loan system.

Under the system, details of which are now being worked out, students will no longer get outright grants, but rather loans which will have to be repaid. The new system, which was approved at a national education meeting in Beijing at the weekend, is designed to help students who are unable to afford living expenses and tuition.

"It is mainly aimed at motivating students to study hard, behave properly and maintain their health," said Lu Zhongde, vice-minister of the State Education Commission. It should also help reduce State spending on about 1.9 million college students, who are subsidized to the tune of about 2,300 yuan (\$622) apiece each year.

The old system was set up in the 1950s to help those college students who couldn't cover their living expenses. It has continued even though living standards have improved a lot.

Under the current system, everyone who passes the college entrance examinations and has financial difficulties may get free financial aid. Quite a number of students receiving the guaranteed grants (the "iron rice bowl") do not bother about their studies and behaviour. So the system needs to be changed, the vice-minister said.

He said the reform is "very significant and needs a lot of careful study." He called on other departments to support the change.

"People's concept of the financial aid system will be difficult to change in a short time," he said. "The problems in its enforcement must be solved in time."

Because of special considerations, the five autonomous regions -- Tibet, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi and Inner Mongolia -- will decide on their own how to implement the new system. The same will apply to four provinces with a large number of minority nationalities -- Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai and Gansu.

Also, local governments will be allowed to decide how the system will be implemented in two- and three-year professional training schools.

The other provinces and municipalities will follow the detailed methods being discussed and revised by the State Education Commission.

Current college students will continue under the old system.

The new loan system was introduced on a trial basis at 85 selected schools during 1986-87 academic year.

COMMENTATOR URGES DISCIPLINE IN COLLEGES

HK011544 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Colleges and Universities Should Improve Conduct and Tighten Discipline"]

[Text] Strengthening development of school spirit and discipline is a part of the duty of institutes of higher learning in cultivating fine style of study and fostering qualified personnel. Strict discipline and fine school spirit can help to raise the morale of teachers and students and foster an enterprising spirit. On the contrary, slack discipline and prevalent evil trends may harm students physically and mentally, directly affect their growth, and impair the image of socialist universities.

Students will be the ones to accomplish China's socialist modernization in the future. The qualified personnel that the modernization program needs should not only be well educated and have strong ability but should cherish lofty ideals, a high degree of morality, a strong sense of belonging to the collective, a strong sense of discipline, and a rigorous work style. Therefore, stepping up the development of school spirit and discipline is an important part of the effort to implement the principle of all-round development of moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic educations. Conscientiously observing and safeguarding school discipline and developing a fine work style during the college years is an important precondition for a student to make greater contributions to society in the future.

Every student studying and living on the campus is longing for a fine environment. The development of a fine environment on the campus is on the one hand conditional on the political stability and unity and the smooth economic development of the whole country and, on the other hand, on the development of school spirit, school discipline, and a harmonious and pleasant atmosphere for academic study. [paragraph continues]

Only when these two aspects are integrated will we be able to fulfill our principle for education and our goal of fostering qualified personnel. In the wake of the progress of the reform and construction, as well as the development of the positive educational drive of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization since the beginning of this year, we now have a better and better social environment for college students to study hard. But, in the meantime, the improvement of the environment on the campus needs the concerted efforts of both teachers and students.

Universities are institutions representing the higher academic standards of a society. Academic standard is directly proportional to standard of civility. Therefore, the university campus should take the lead and play an exemplary role in promoting spiritual civilization, and, in this respect, every college student should show a high sense of duty.

The successful experience of some universities shows that the following jobs must be well accomplished to enhance school spirit and discipline: First, schools must formulate concrete and detailed rules and regulations and make them known to every student, be serious and earnest in implementing these rules and regulations, be fair in rewards and punishments, and take a highly responsible attitude toward students. Second, universities and colleges must make the development of school spirit and discipline a part of their teaching plans, take effective measures accordingly to implement these plans, and make the development of school spirit and discipline a regular and systematic practice. Third, leaders and teachers should play an exemplary role in carrying forward their school's fine tradition. Fourth, it is necessary to enhance college students' sense of discipline, let them know that cultivating a fine style is as important as acquiring knowledge during their college years. At the same time, it is necessary to bring the role of CYL, student unions, and student organizations into play, encourage students to educate themselves, promote self-respect, a sense of independence, self-discipline, and self-improvement among students, and encourage them to bravely struggle against unhealthy tendencies.

In fact, the fine school spirit and discipline can be interpreted as the style of "being united, alert, earnest, and lively" that we often mention. Thanks to this spirit, the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and other schools in the liberation zone established during wartime managed to foster a large number of fighters who later withstood various tests and made great contributions to the victorious Chinese revolution. We enjoy much better conditions today than during the anti-Japanese war. So long as we can inherit and carry forward the tradition left over by the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and start enhancing school spirit and tightening discipline in the new situation, our new generation of college students are bound to live up to the party and the people's high expectations.

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORT ON COLLEGE DISCIPLINE

HK011516 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO In Chinese 25 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Tian Zhongyuan (3944 0112 0337) and Feng Manchun (7458 3341 2504): "The North China Electric Power College Tightens Discipline and Improves Conduct Among The Students"]

[Text] When you enter the North China Electric Power College, you will find that the college is clean and beautiful and everything is in good order. [paragraph continues]

Not long ago, some NPC deputies and leaders of the provincial and city CPPCC arrived here on an inspection tour. After inspecting the college, they all praised the college for its strict requirements on the students and its strict administration. Later, the college was named as a "civilized unit."

Over the past few years, the North China Electric Power College has paid great attention to the strengthening of the college discipline among the students. The college has revised 94 administrative rules and regulations and 29 rules and regulations governing the relations between the party and the masses as well as some other administrative measures. The college has also printed and distributed the revised rules and regulations to the various departments, faculties, sections, and offices of the college. Moreover, the college has also collected 16 rules and regulations concerning the student conduct and then compiled and printed the "Student Handbook" on that basis. The "Student Handbook" has been distributed to each of the students. Some of the rules and regulations contained in the "Student Handbook" have been copied and framed and then hung in classrooms, libraries, and some other public places. As a result, the whole college has had rules and regulations to follow and disciplines to observe over the past few years.

The North China Electric Power College has also adopted some proper measures to conscientiously strengthen discipline and conduct among the students. Moreover, the college has strictly implemented the system of job responsibility according to the specialities of its teaching staff by greatly strengthening the work discipline. The college has been carrying out the work of strengthening discipline and improving conduct among the students for half a year. The past situation where some students failed to observe the disciplines of the college, cheated on the examinations, were absent from school without leave, failed to complete the required courses, and so on has been basically wiped out. The Communist Youth League Committee and the Student Union of the college have now had 8 major civilization inspection posts where the two organizations carry out their activities. When carrying out major activities, the student cadres will wear a special badge and maintain the public order in turn. All these measures have achieved gratifying results.

The college leaders at various levels have been able to do things according to the rules and regulations and have been fair in terms of punishment and commendation, thus having created a good psychological environment. Since last year, the college has commended 21 units and 67 individuals that have conscientiously observed the college discipline as well as the rules and regulations of the college and has disciplined five students and two young teachers who violated the discipline of the college. The college has also ordered some students to quit school according to the relevant administrative rules governing the student status.

YANG DEZHI URGES STRONGER PLA PARTY BRANCH WORK

HK290946 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 15 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Zhang Dongwen (1728 2639 2429): "Yang Dezhi on Work of Party Branch at Meeting of Party Representatives of the PLA General Staff Headquarters"]

[Text] The main subject discussed at the meeting of party representatives of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, which is now being held in Beijing, is to strengthen the work of party branches in grass-roots units. At today's session, Yang Dezhi, secretary of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, pointed out: [paragraph continues]

"The work at the basic level mirrors the work of party committees and their organs at different levels and also gives main expression to the work of the core of leadership of party committees."

He called on party committees and their organs at different levels to change their work style, improve their work method and strengthen their leadership over the work at the basic level. He said: "During the war years, the division and regimental commanders and political commissars of our Army always concentrated their major efforts on the work of companies. In the 1950's, our Army also paid particular attention to this issue. Leading cadres at different levels were encouraged to stay in companies to work as soldiers and temporarily take up other's posts in an effort to gain first hand experience. This played an important role in strengthening the work of basic units. However, such a fine tradition of our Army was dissolved in a considerable length of time. A present we must specially guard against and correct the work style of "gaining a superficial understand through cursory observation" and "scratching the surface," and vigorously encourage leaders at various levels to stay in basic units, to temporarily take up other's posts and to "do five similar things" as soldiers do in a bid to revive and carry forward the fine tradition of our Army. In grasping the work of basic units, leading organs should produce less empty words and perform more concrete deeds and lay stress on helping basic units solve practical problems.

Yang Dezhi emphasized: "At present there are many problems calling for solution to the work of basic units but the most major one is to consolidate party branches in basic units and enhance the quality of cadres working in basic units. At the same time, attention must also be paid to strengthening management and education, rigorously enforcing rules and discipline and building closer relations between officers and men as a major aspect of improving the work of basic units.

To carry out the plan by the Central Military Commission for vigorously strengthening the work of basic units, this year organs at or above the division level of the PLA General Staff Headquarters dispatched 188 working groups headed by 211 cadres including and above the level of Army and division commander to basic units to gain firsthand experience. According to incomplete figures, artillery units, engineering corps units, armored corps units and signal corps units have allotted 1.5 million yuan to their basic units to smooth away their difficulties.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON 'THREE LINKS' POLICY

OW010434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- Title: Emergency Circular of the State Council on Resolute Implementation of the "Three Links" Policy in Purchasing Grain by Contracts.

All provincial, regional, and municipal people's governments and all State Council departments concerned:

Linking purchases of grain by contracts with the supply of low-price chemical fertilizers and diesel oil and the payment of purchase deposits is a major policy aimed at arousing the peasants' enthusiasm to grow grain crops -- a policy well received by the broad masses of peasants. Efforts to ensure the real implementation of this policy are not only directly related to the production of grain, but also concern the credibility of party and government policies among the people. Since the spring farming this year, all localities have made fairly strenuous efforts to implement this policy, and the situation in general is good.

In some localities, however, there are still certain problems in carrying out the "three links" policy, resulting in complaints from the peasants. To maintain the seriousness of this policy and to arouse and protect the peasants' enthusiasm for developing grain production, the following notification is hereby given:

1. People's governments at all levels and the relevant State Council departments are requested to firmly implement the "three links" policy when purchasing grain by contracts. They should immediately conduct a thorough inspection to see how well the policy is carried out by their respective localities and departments. Earnest efforts should be made to sum up and popularize the good experiences achieved in implementing this "three links" policy, while existing problems should be studied and solved. Purchase coupons for chemical fertilizers and diesel oil in connection with grain purchase contracts should be distributed, within the prescribed time, to the peasant households concerned in various localities, if this has not yet been done. People's governments at all levels should earnestly mediate and solve in a timely manner such problems as endless haggling and shifting of responsibilities among departments. Those who boycott and obstruct the implementation of this policy should be dealt with seriously.

2. Prompt arrangements should be made for the supply of chemical fertilizers and diesel oil and the payment of purchase deposits to the peasants. This should be done in stages, each for a groups of peasants in accordance with the regulations, so as to satisfy them as promised by the policy. Departments producing chemical fertilizers and diesel oil should fulfill their production and supply quotas without delay. If they fail to meet the supply schedule, planned payments to them should be reduced accordingly. Transportation departments should give priority to the transportation of chemical fertilizers and diesel oil, and should not delay doing this. Supply and marketing departments should supply these materials on time. They should ensure the supply to those who have the purchase coupons. To sum up, all departments concerned should take up their responsibilities, do their best to fulfill their duties, and coordinate closely with one another. Problems, if any, should be promptly reported to the appropriate competent authorities so that they may be resolved as soon as possible.

3. Some localities have increased the grain purchase quota on their own and raised the standards of the "three links" in addition to those set by the central authorities. In this case, the localities concerned should carefully examine the supply of additional materials and the payment of extra purchase deposits to the peasants concerned and take resolute steps to fulfill the promises if at all possible. If the standards are set too high and there is no assured supply of materials, the standards should be readjusted, and an explanation should be given to the peasants so that the matter can be properly handled and the peasants will understand the difficulties involved.

4. Materials and funds to be provided to peasants in connection with grain purchase contracts must be set aside as special items to be used only for this purpose. No localities, departments, or individuals are allowed to withhold, retain, or privately divide them or divert them to other purposes. Also disallowed is the practice of "changing low-price materials into negotiated-price materials." In cases of acts that violate law and discipline, or unhealthy practices -- withholding the chemical fertilizers and diesel oil to be supplied at low prices; including them into other categories of materials; using them for other purposes; trading them for other materials; establishing covert relations in order to buy and resell them for colossal profits; dividing them privately for selfish ends; or supplying counterfeit chemical fertilizers and pesticides to cheat the peasants -- people's governments at various levels should make serious effort to investigate and deal with these acts and practices and should never be tolerant or softhearted toward them.

Those deserving punishment should be punished as necessary. Those committing criminal offenses should be punished according to the law. Those who have retained and privately divided the materials should be instructed to return the materials within a prescribed time limit. If they cannot return the materials, they should be fined on the basis of the negotiated prices of the materials in the province concerned. All illegal profits obtained through buying and reselling the materials should be confiscated. In the meantime, efforts should be made to strengthen the market control for means of agricultural production, such as chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, and pesticides, and a limit should be set for their negotiated prices.

5. To ensure the implementation of the "three links" policy, the State Economic Commission should take the lead in doing good organizational and coordinating work. People's governments at all levels should also clearly assign their departments concerned to take the lead in grasping this work. The State Economic Commission and the departments concerned should immediately form investigation groups and send them to the grass-roots level in various localities to earnestly check how well the "three links" policy is carried out. Problems discovered should be promptly solved and handled on the spot by coordinating with the local people's governments.

State Council

25 June 1987

NPC, XIZANG LEADERS VISIT DAMAGED BUDDHIST TEMPLE

HK010845 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpts] On 29 June, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyig Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, as well as Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, and Zheng Ying, leaders of our autonomous regional party and government organizations, successively arrived at (Gandan) Temple to inspect the temple. [passage omitted]

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyig Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed the Buddhist monks and pilgrims at the temple, saying: Due to historical reasons, (Ganhan) Temple was very seriously sabotaged and changed beyond recognition. If this situation remains unchanged, it will be harmful to the reputation of the party and the government as well as to the honor of We Xizang people. Therefore, we have decided to comprehensively repair (Gandan) Temple. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wu Jinghua also addressed the Buddhist monks and pilgrims at (Gandan) Temple, saying: You all can set your minds at rest. The central authorities' policy toward Xizang will not be changed. The policies formulated by the autonomous regional party committee and regional people's government also will not be changed. If there are changes, there can only be changes for the better. When you are displeased or dissatisfied with some changes, you can send your letters to Ngapoi and Banqen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing committee, and you can also write me. During my tenure of office in Xizang, I guarantee to wholeheartedly service you all. [passage omitted]

JIANGXI LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON PARTY DEEDS

OW010855 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to share experiences in the deeds of advanced party branches and outstanding party members closed in Nanchang on 19 June. Leading comrades including Wan Shaofen, Wu Guanzheng, Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Tainhua, and Yang Xianjin attended the meeting and met with the delegates. At the meeting, Comrade Liu Fangren delivered a speech entitled "Further Increase the Fighting Power of Basic Party Organizations and Bring Out the Exemplary Vanguard Role of the Communists." [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Liu Fangren said: It is necessary to define clearly the guideline for party building in the new era and to further increase the fighting power of basic party organizations. He noted: There are two basic elements in the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. One is upholding the four cardinal principles and the other is persisting in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. It is essential to ensure complete implementation of these two basic elements in party building. This should be our guideline for party building in the new historical era. [passage omitted]

JIANGXI'S WAN COMMENTS ON FOOD POISONING INCIDENT

OW010601 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Concerning the salt food poisoning case in Shanggao County, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave instructions on 23 June to departments concerned to the effect that the various localities of the entire province should sincerely draw lessons from the Shanggao food poisoning incident, strictly implement the food sanitation law, effectively strengthen inspection and management of all foodstuffs, and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Otherwise, strict measures will be taken to find out who is to blame for such incidents.

Prior to giving this instruction, Wan Shaofen made five points to the responsible comrades of the Yichun Prefectural and Shanggao County Party Committees:

1. Cadres and medical personnel should be organized to save the victims. Personnel should be expeditiously dispatched to obtain medicines from higher organizations.
2. Preventive measures should be taken regarding those people who have eaten the salt but have not yet been afflicted, in order to prevent the poisoning from spreading.
3. People in areas where the salt may have been sold should be speedily warned to stop eating it.
4. The masses should be organized to help victimized families overcome production difficulties and hardships caused by a shortage of manpower.
5. The prefectural and county government should conduct a thorough investigation of the incident, do a good job in handling the case, and draw lessons from the mishap. [passage omitted]

GUANGXI LEADERS ADDRESS REGIONAL CPC MEETING

HK010310 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Excerpts] After successfully completing discussions on various topics, a Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regional CPC representatives conference successfully concluded yesterday afternoon in Nanning. During the conference, through repeated deliberations and consultations, participating representatives gave full play to democracy, respected the opinions of the majority of the representatives, and conducted multiple-candidate elections in a secret ballot, thus electing a total of 39 Guangxi region delegates to the 13th National Party Congress.

Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided over yesterday afternoon's closing session. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, addressed the session. Tao Aiyang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, delivered the closing speech. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: Opposing bourgeois liberalization adversely affect reform. We must uphold and speed up reform. Only by further implementing the line on seeking truth from facts, emancipating the mind, and speeding up reform can our country stand a good chance of success. At present, we must guide all forces to promote reform and opening up. We must remove obstacles and interference, and further mobilize the whole region's Communist Party members, cadres, and people to uphold, protect, and deepen reform.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: We must comprehensively and correctly understand and implement the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and correctly understand the relation between the two basic points. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: In the light of our region's conditions, we now must pay attention to successfully grasping the following points:

First, we must eliminate the leftist influence and oppose ossification. In promoting reform, there will inevitably be all kinds of leftist and rightist obstacles and interference. However, at present, the greatest obstacle to reform is leftism. The leftist ideology has had a long-term influence on our region. We have suffered great losses as a result of the promotion of leftism. At present, leftist influences within a number of cadres of our region, and mainly among a number of comrades within the party, are far from being completely eliminated. The major manifestations of such leftist influences are: Having a rigid and ossified way of thinking; being absolutely obedient to higher authorities' instructions and to what the authoritative books say but paying no attention to facts. Why is it that we are confronted with great problems in eliminating leftist influences and ossified viewpoints? This is mainly due to our failure to achieve a comprehensive, correct, and deep understanding of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In addition, for many years we have shown a one-sided understanding of socialism, and have also ignored treating productive forces as an important criterion. The existence of leftist things is closely connected with this one-sided understanding as well as this ignorance. I think that to enable our Guangxi region to speed up reform and promote economy, we must further emancipate our minds, have more independent thinking, bring forth more new ideas, show a greater spirit of seeking truth from facts, and be bold and adept in successfully using the autonomy given to us by the central authorities. [passage omitted]

When we say that the whole process of promoting reform and opening up is mainly centering on opposing leftism, this does not mean that rightist interferences do not exist, nor does it mean that there is no need to oppose rightism. Practice has shown that reform faces both leftist obstacles and rightist interference. We must not treat bourgeois liberalization lightly. It is imperative to persist in opposing bourgeois liberalization over a long period of time. However, after making a comparison between rightism and leftism, we must say that the greatest current threat to reform is still leftism.

Second, we must fully understand the arduousness and complexity of our reform and adopt a correct attitude toward problems arising from our reform. [passage omitted]

Third, we must adopt an overall point of view and make joint efforts to promote reform. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Wei Chunshu stressed the necessity of strengthening and improving party work and promoting party building under the present conditions of reform and opening up. He added: At present, in addition to continuing the work of checking and surmounting various unhealthy tendencies such as the practice of abusing one's authority to seek personal gain, we must pay attention to the task of opposing and getting rid of bureaucratism as the focal point of building party style. [passage omitted]

During the conference, Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a basic summary report on our region's 3-year party rectification, saying: Our region's party rectification, which began in February 1984, was carried out from top to bottom, through three phases, and in five batches. It was basically completed in April 1987. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jin Baosheng said: Taking part in the whole region's party rectification early or late were a total of 25,694 units, 59,885 party branches, and more than 1.1 million party members.

Referring to our region's achievements in promoting party rectification, Comrade Jin Baosheng said: Despite the emergence of obstructions during the 3-year party rectification in our region, overall, the development of regional party rectification was healthy and brought about notable results. Through party rectification, the whole party has been further united ideologically with the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In addition, the whole party has reached a common understanding to uphold the four cardinal principles and the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration, achieved unanimity of views on Guangxi's achievements in handling questions left over by the Cultural Revolution, thoroughly negated the Cultural Revolution, overcome factionalism, and strengthened party spirit. [passage omitted]

Participating representatives at the conference had lively discussions on Comrade Jin Baosheng's report, and also put forward many valuable suggestions for strengthening party building in the days to come.

HENAN CONCLUDES MEETING OF ADVANCED PARTY BRANCHES

HK020233 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences of advanced party branches and outstanding party members concluded in Zhengzhou on 1 July. At 0900, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong read out the committee's decision on awarding titles to advanced party branches and outstanding party members. [passage omitted]

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhao Di made a speech. He pointed out that in current grass-roots party building, it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following tasks: 1) Strengthen education for party members and bring about an all-round improvement in their quality. 2) Put the party's democratic centralism on a firm basis and implement it well. 3) Strictly adhere to the party's organizational life and strengthen the management and supervision of party members. 4) Continue to do a good job in improving party style and strictly and seriously enforce party discipline. 5) Do a good job in party recruitment work in accordance with the principle of insisting on the criteria, ensuring the quality, improving the structure, and acting with caution in recruitment. 6) Strengthen the building of grass-roots leadership groups. [passage omitted]

GUIZHOU'S HU SPEAKS AT PARTY ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

HK020231 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Veteran cadres of the provincial organs held a solemn gathering on 1 July to mark the 66th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Long Zhiyi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Organization Department, presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Hu Jintao made a speech. [passage omitted]

Hu Jintao stressed in his speech [begin recording]: The best practical action for commemorating the party's birthday today is to fully and correctly implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and continue to boldly carry out reforms. Apart from further deepening the economic structural reforms, we must also seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech "The Reform of the Party and State Leadership System," and put political structural reform on the agenda. We must speed up the pace of reform, strive to develop the social productive forces, and continually press ahead with construction in Guizhou.

We must also adhere to the principle of having the party govern itself properly and further step up party building. We must bring into full play the fighting force role of the grass-roots party organizations and the vanguard and model role of the party members. We must insist on ruling the party with strictness, make unremitting efforts to grasp education in party style and party spirit, eliminate bureaucratism, correct unhealthy trends in the party, and strive to raise party building to a new level, to ensure the all-round implementation of the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [end recording]

Su Gang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, also spoke. [passage omitted]

SICHUAN ELECTS ZHAO ZIYANG TO 13TH PARTY CONGRESS

HK300107 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, CPC Central Committee Acting General Secretary and State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has been elected a delegate to the 13th National Party Congress by the Sichuan provincial party representatives meeting. Also elected were Peng Chong and Li Yimeng, candidates nominated by the central authorities for election to the congress, and Yang Rudai and other Sichuan provincial delegates, totalling 75. [passage omitted]

This conference was convened in Chengdu on 28 June. Its main agenda is to elect the province's delegates to the 13th Party Congress. Over 600 representatives in 27 delegations are attending the conference.

The conference held a full session on the morning of 28 June. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided. Secretary Yang Rudai made a report and explanation on behalf of the provincial party committee Standing Committee regarding the preparations for the conference and the election of delegates to the 13th Party Congress. [passage omitted]

After the election of the delegates was completed, Comrade Nie Ronggui delivered a report summing up party rectification work in the province.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS 3D PLENARY MEETING

HK010726 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] During this morning's Third Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, participants listened to a report on the work of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPA Standing Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

Wu Jinghua, executive chairman of the plenary meeting, presided over the plenary meeting. Executive chairmen of today's plenary meeting also included Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Cao Xu, Yang Shiqi, Ma Guanghua, Taidan Zhuoma, Luo Sang, and Dawa Gengbao.

Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme's report on the work of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee comprised four parts: First, it is imperative to actively promote the building of the legal system; second, it is imperative to strengthen supervision over the implementation of the legal system and other tasks; third, it is imperative to maintain close ties with deputies to the people's congress and to attach importance to giving full play to the role of our people's congress deputies; fourth, it is imperative to strive to strengthen the building of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending this morning's plenary meeting as nonvoting delegates were participants in the fifth session of the fourth autonomous regional CPPCC Committee, responsible persons from organs directly under the autonomous regional authorities, as well responsible persons from the autonomous region's prefectures, cities, and counties.

YUNNAN ELECTS 13TH PARTY CONGRESS DELEGATES

HK020145 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] A Yunnan provincial party representatives conference was held in Kunming from 28 to 30 June. On behalf of the 1.1 million party members in the province, the participating comrades elected 40 delegates to attend the 13th National Party Congress. This election was held on the basis of full preparations and a full display of party democracy. [passage omitted]

HEBEI'S XING SPEAKS AT MEETING OF PARTY DELEGATES

SK010746 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CPC Conference of party delegates held its second plenary session on 18 June. A total of 60 delegates to the 13th National CPC Congress were elected at the session.

After full deliberations the past 2 days, the participating delegates conducted a preliminary election of delegates from a larger number of candidates according to electoral procedures.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over this plenary session. Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, was the chief ballot supervisor.

Among the 50 delegates who should participate in the election, 459 participated, and the remaining were absent due to illness or other reasons. Representing seven constituencies, the delegates conducted the election through secret ballot. Among the 60 elected delegates, 42 are leading cadres at various levels, amounting to 70 percent of the total; 14, or 23.3 percent, are personnel from economic, scientific and technological, cultural and education, sports, and health fields; and 4, or 6.7 percent, are model workers. Women delegates total 10, accounting for 16.7 percent, and delegates of minority nationalities total 5, accounting for 8.3 percent.

At the session, Comrades Xing Chongzhi and Xie Feng delivered speeches on current work. Xing Chongzhi said: We should assiduously study party building with a spirit of reform, create the new and brave way forward, strive to push the building of the party organizations at all levels throughout the province to a new level, and facilitate the continuous progress of the various causes of the party.

Xie Feng set forth a general demand on the economic work of the province for the second half of the year in his speech. They must focus on improving economic results, further eliminate ossified and conservative ideas, concentrate efforts to deepen reform, open the province still wider to other areas of the country, and to the world, carry out the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures more extensively and thoroughly, and ensure the overall fulfillment of the various annual tasks for economic construction.

After the session, the participating delegates held a discussion on current work. The provincial conference of party delegates will conclude on 19 June.

HEBEI ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK020026 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission was held in Shijiazhuang on 19 June. The session discussed the speeches of Comrades Xing Chongzhi and Xie Feng at the provincial conference of party delegates. The participants agreed with the provincial party committee's arrangements for the current work in line with the guidelines of the central directives. [paragraph continues]

Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, gave a speech on the provincial Advisory Commission members' study. He said: Why should we further strengthen our study? First, we strengthen our study in order to cope with the needs of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; second, we must cope with the needs of serving as good advisers and assistants to the provincial party committee; and third, we study in order to keep ourselves healthy. This is a very important year for developing our party's history. The face of many practical problems and the new content of developing Marxism, and in order to persistently maintain political unity with the central authorities, we should study conscientiously in an effort to accomplish the new tasks. Even those who have retreated to the second line should do theoretical study. If we fail to study well, it is impossible for us to correctly understand and implement the principles and policies concerning the current reform, opening up, and economic invigoration. In order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to guard against the influence of bourgeois liberalization and the ossified concepts, we must persist in studying and restudying on our own initiative, make our ideas keep pace with the time, and always keep our revolutionary spirit young. As far as the old people are concerned, more study will help them slow down memory loss and the decline of their thinking ability; otherwise, their mental capacity and health will become weak earlier than expected. Considering the development of the party's undertakings, we should also unceasingly renew and develop our theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Only by doing so can we solve the issue of promoting the useful and discarding the useless and can we spare no effort in serving socialism and doing more useful things.

This year we should attach prime importance to studying the two books stipulated by the party Central Committee, "The Selected Works" of Comrade Xiaoping and the important documents issued by the central authorities last year, and should strive to deeply understand the ideology of Comrade Xiaoping. In order to better keep in touch with reality, we should purposefully study some essential treatises and reference material. The content of the study must be simple, specific, and extensive.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Yang Zejiang said: Members of the Advisory Commission should race against time and strive to learn more new things in the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They should also study the new situation better and offer some new suggestions. If we can give new ideas and make a breakthrough on a key certain issue, we can be considered as contributing to Hebei.

JILIN SECRETARY'S ARTICLE ON PARTY BUILDING

SK020016 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 Jun 87

["Excerpts" of article by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "Conscientiously Strengthen Party Building"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party is the force that leads the Chinese people, and the key to upholding the four cardinal principles lies in upholding party leadership. China won a success in the new democratic revolution under the party leadership. Since the party became the ruling party only with party leadership can socialism with Chinese characteristics be built. To strengthen party leadership, we should improve it; and to strengthen and improve party leadership, we should strengthen the building of the party.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics is an unprecedented great cause and a pioneering undertaking in human history. Because of this, the party shoulders heavier tasks and sets higher demands on party members. In addition, the status of the party as a ruling party sets forth many new tasks for party building and makes it much more difficult. Before the party became the ruling party, the environment of the struggles was very arduous. Joining the party at that time required the efforts not only to bear hardship but also possibly to sacrifice one's life. Joining the party implied a devotion of one's all to the cause of the party and the people. One could not become a Communist Party member without fairly high political awareness.

The situation was greatly changed when the party became the ruling party. Joining the party at that time required neither hardship nor death. On the contrary, one was likely to gain some benefit from it.

The party is now in another situation, in which we should open ourselves to other areas of the country and to the world. Opening up is extremely beneficial to the party's socialist cause, and without it we cannot build socialism with Chinese characteristics. However, everything can be divided into two. When there is advantage, there is disadvantage. Some negative things are hard to avoid if we want to open up. Therefore, in the new historical conditions it is particularly important to strengthen the building of the party.

In strengthening party building, we should first improve the ideological level of the party and intensify the education of party members. The education of party members covers various fields of work, but the core is to educate party members to foster a communist world outlook. Each and every party member should first clarify such questions as what the Communist Party is, why he joins the party, and how he should be a good party member. The party Constitution stipulates that the party's ultimate goal is to realize the communist social system. The CPC's general objective in the present stage is to unite the people of various nationalities throughout the country to achieve self-reliance and work hard; to gradually accomplish industrial, agricultural, national defense, and scientific and technological modernizations; and to build our country into a socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Each and every party member should serve the party's ultimate goal and general objective in the present stage and carry out arduous struggles and make sacrifice bravely for the party's communist and socialist causes.

Should we or should we not stress sacrifice during the period of peaceful construction? Yes, of course. When the interest of the party contradicts the interest of the individual, the only correct attitude is to subordinate the individual interest to the interest of the party. For this, all empty talk is useless; what we should see is practice and actual deeds. People who think only of gaining benefit and who are unwilling to make devotion or sacrifice are not true Communists and qualified Communist Party members. Some of them may even be opportunists. The interest of the party and the interest of individual party members may be contradictory in some areas and unified in others. Only after emancipating mankind can the proletariat finally emancipate itself. When all the people are emancipated and the people's living standards are improved, the individual problems of party members will be eventually solved.

However, as advanced elements of society, party members should not seek their individual interest by deviating from the socialist interest; still less should they do anything to endanger the socialist interest. The idea of putting money above everything else is wrong, now or in the future. We should rely on study and education in raising the communist ideological awareness of party members. Communist ideas cannot take shape spontaneously. Only when we understand the objective law governing social development can we become politically conscious Communists. This requires intensified study and propaganda of Marxist theory and efforts to enhance the entire party's understanding of Marxism. Theoretical progress is the basic part of building. When theories are truly clarified, other issues will be resolved more easily. In conducting study, we should link it with practice; and in order to link our study with practice, we should conduct criticism and self-criticism.

Contradictions and struggles are the motive force for the development of things. There is no limit to the development of objective things and the understanding of people. We should strive to explore things we do not understand and improve and correct our understanding of things we do not completely or correctly understand. When we notice our erroneous understanding, we should correct it on our own; when we do not notice it, we need the help of others because it is often spectators who see most clearly.

Self-criticism is important, but criticism is also necessary. Whether or not the party's activities are strict and sound is judged by whether or not we carry out strict and earnest criticism and self-criticism. Whether or not we can conduct earnest self-criticism and modestly accept the criticism by others is an important criterion for judging party members' standards in political consciousness.

Setting our sights on construction and education, we should educate party members to foster lofty communist ideals and a communist world outlook. At the same time, however, we should strengthen party discipline. We should be strict in both education and discipline and truly see to it that the party is strictly run. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In a large country like ours, how can we be united and organized? We should rely first on ideals and second on discipline." As long as the contingents of our party have high ideological and political standards and strictly abide by discipline, the party can certainly unite and lead the people throughout the country to achieve our lofty ideals and fighting goals step by step.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI PROMOTES REFORM AT FORUM

HK011622 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Yesterday [30 June] Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, as well as Jia Zhijie and Hou Zongbin, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, held a forum with more than 40 party members and cadres from various fronts of Tianshui City to mark the CPC's 66th founding anniversary.

In his speech at the forum, Comrade Li Ziqi said: To mark the party's birthday, party organizations at all levels must organize the vast numbers of party members to do well in studying the two books written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; and also to do well in adhering to the two basic points, namely, upholding the party's four cardinal principles and persisting in the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration. In carrying out every type of work, we must implement these two basic points.

Comrade Li Ziqi added: We have already completed comprehensive party rectification. Party organizations at all levels must approach the party building from a new high plane, and pay special attention to improving the quality of their party members. Communist Party members must wholeheartedly serve the people and use model actions to influence the broad masses of the people at all times and places. Due to the fact that Gansu has poor conditions and relatively more problems, we are therefore faced with a very arduous task of eliminating poverty. It is particularly necessary to carry forward the party's fine tradition and the spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

At the conclusion of his speech, Li Ziqi stressed: All trades and professions must further deepen reform. There should be a close integration of the political structural reform and the economic structural reform. It is imperative to suit the needs of the economic structural reform. Tianshui is one China's as well as one of Gansu Province's (?key cities for conducting reform). We must be bold on making explorations, creatively carry out work, and break new paths for promoting our whole province's in-depth development of reform.

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND CPC ANNIVERSARY FORUM

HK010408 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] To mark the CPC's 66th founding anniversary which falls on 1 July, the Qinghai provincial party committee Organization Department and the Provincial Veteran Cadres Bureau yesterday afternoon held a forum of retired veteran cadres and party members from the Xining area. Yin Kesheng and Huanjue Cailang, secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the forum and delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

XINJIANG MEETING SUMS UP PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK020143 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] A regional conference to sum up party rectification work concluded today. [passage omitted] Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, and Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee, were present at the concluding session.

Wang Zhenwen, vice chairman of the regional Advisory Commission and deputy director of the regional group for guiding party rectification, made a speech. He said: Although the region's party rectification work has concluded, the party rectification offices at all levels must do a good job in handing over leftover problems. The Organization Departments of the regional party committee and of the party committees at all levels and the party committees of the organs must step up supervision and inspection of the handling of these leftover problems and rapidly complete their solution.

Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out at the conclusion of the meeting: Strengthening party building is an important guarantee for carrying out the party's political line. Every party organization must assign party building an important position. We must adhere to the four cardinal principles, persevere in reform, opening up, and invigoration, and promote Xinjiang's economic construction.

XINJIANG'S SONG ON DENG'S REFORM 'THOUGHT'

HK010137 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpts] In his speech at the regional party representatives conference, regional party committee secretary Song Hanliang stressed that study is a major issue that has been consistently stressed by the party. Stepping up study in the whole party is of particularly great significance in the new historical period.

Comrade Song Hanliang emphasized: At present the most important thing is to study in depth Comrade Deng Xiaoping's reform thought and to fully and correctly understand and implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He called on the party-member cadres throughout the region to pay attention to grasping the following points in their study:

1. Profoundly understand that China is now in the primary stage of socialism. China has already established the socialist system, and the socialist orientation cannot be reversed. However, the level of our productive forces is still very low and our living standards are not affluent. Hence, in the primary stage of socialism, while consolidating and developing the socialist system, we must lay stress on developing the social productive forces and gradually raising the people's material and cultural living standards.

2. Profoundly understand that the line since the Third Plenary Session is a line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. There are two basic points in this line: Adhere to the four cardinal principles, and persevere in reform, opening up, and invigoration. These two basic points are not mutually antagonistic and exclusive, nor is one the headrope and the other the meshes; instead, they are as close as lips and teeth. [passage omitted]

3. To fully and completely understand and implement the line since the Third Plenary Session, it is necessary to grasp two things in our practical work. On the one hand, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles and continually deepen the struggle to adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. On the other, we must grasp reform, opening up, and invigoration. Through reforms, we should tap the tremendous potentials in the enterprises, fully mobilize the workers' initiative, and promote the rapid development of production.

PRESIDENT CHIANG PROMULGATES NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

OW011900 Taipei CNA in English 1509 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo promulgated the National Security Law Wednesday, thereby initiating a new phase of the Republic of China's implementation of democracy and constitutional rule.

Highlights of the law's 10 articles, passed by the Legislative Yuan last Tuesday, are as follows:

-- No person may violate the Constitution or advocate communism or the division of national territory in the exercise of the people's freedoms of assembly and association;

-- For entry into and exit from the Taiwan area, all persons shall apply for permission from the Entry and Exit Service Bureau of the National Police Administration. A person without permission may not enter or depart from the Taiwan area;

-- Police authorities may, when necessary, conduct searches and inspections on entry and exit passengers, goods and transports vehicles;

-- To safeguard coastal defense, military installations and mountainous areas, the Ministry of National Defense may, in consultation with the Ministry of the Interior, designate and declare certain sea coasts, mountainous areas or important military facilities as restricted zones;

-- Except for military personnel on active duty, no person shall be subjected to military trial. All active duty military personnel charged with committing serious criminal offenses shall be prosecuted and tried by military judicial authorities; those charged with less serious offenses will be tried in civil courts.

-- The criminal cases regarding civilians which are being tried by military courts will be transferred to civil courts.

LI HUAN APPOINTED KMT SECRETARY GENERAL

OW011231 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Taipei, July 1 (CNA) -- The ruling Kuomintang Wednesday appointed Education Minister Li Huan as secretary general of its Central Committee.

The appointment was made at a weekly meeting of the party's Central Standing Committee with President Chiang Ching-kuo presiding as chairman of the party. [passage omitted]

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6 July 1987

